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RUSSIA AND HER RELATIONS to the rest of the world, being still the greatest as it is the most difficult of our international problems, needs to be understood by the widest possible number of persons the world around. There is a "hands off Russia" committee in England. For the benefit of its speakers it has recently issued a manifesto in the form of nineteen points; the points follow:

1. The workers of Russia, by a supreme effort in November, 1917, threw off the shackles of Tsardom and capitalism.

2. In the past two years they have suffered untold hardships in maintaining their ideals of a Socialist State.

3. The Allies have waged war with them on every front, and have carried on a blockade, increasing the sufferings and the mortality of Russian men, women, and children.

4. The action of the Allies in general, and Great Britain in particular, against Russia in supplying poison gas, bombs, and tanks to the reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries is one of the greatest crimes ever recorded in history.

5. In spite of all these difficulties, the Russian workers and peasants have won through.

6. General Denikin has retired to the Cadogan Hotel, in London, Yudenitch absconded with the war chest, and Koltchak has perished.

7. What capitalist government or bourgeois form of government in Europe could have survived so long under such immense difficulties, if it had not behind it the will of the majority of its people?

8. The Bolsheviks have been blackened by a foul campaign of lies in almost every organ of the capitalist press. These stories have been contradicted by every independent observer who has visited Soviet Russia.

9. The full extent of the atrocities and pogroms committed under the leadership of the counter-revolutionary generals dwarfs even those alleged atrocities into insignificance.

10. The bourgeois governments of the Allies are still intriguing against the workers of Soviet Russia.

11. Lord Curzon's appeal to the Bolsheviks to cease hostilities and to guarantee the inviolability of the Crimea, in order to avoid further bloodshed, was followed immediately by an offensive by the Japanese in Siberia, General Wrangel in Crimea, and the Poles in Podolia. The Japanese representative, Mr. Matsundaira, betrayed the true significance of these offensives by stating publicly that Japan was not acting separately, but that her policy had the approval of the Allies. This should be a lesson to the Bolsheviks and also to the organized workers of Great Britain not to trust the declarations of the Allied diplomats.

12. It is to the interest of the organized workers of Great Britain to bring about peace with Russia, even if the point of view of humanity were alone considered.

13. After what has happened in Hungary, Finland, and Germany great numbers of workmen will certainly perish in Russia should the reactionaries win.

14. The economic situation in Europe also necessitates peace.

15. After the widespread destruction caused by the imperialistic war, the energy of millions of men employed in destructive work should be diverted to productive work of social usefulness to mankind.

16. The present House of Commons will not make peace with Russia unless it is forced to do so.

17. Direct action released the Sinn Feiners who were in

prison; direct action raised the railway men's wages, and direct action is the one thing of which the bourgeois is afraid.

18. His Majesty King George V created a precedent of a down-tools policy by advocating a general cessation of work on November 11 as a reminder of Armistice day.

19. The undersigned appeal to you to demand that the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the E. C. of the Labor Party should convene a national conference, without a moment's avoidable delay, in order to declare a national "down-tools" policy of 24 hours to force the British Government to make peace with Russia.

Signed, for the National "Hands off Russia" Committee,

ROBERT SMILLIE (President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain).

TOM MANN (General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Engineers).

JOHN BROMLEY (General Secretary, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen).

ISAAC BRASSINGTON (Organizing Secretary, National Union of Railway Men).

A. E. MANDER (Secretary, National Union of Ex-Servicemen).

COLONEL MALONE, M. P. (Victimized by the British Government for daring to tell the truth about Soviet Russia).

PRINCIPAL W. T. GOODE (Kidnapped by the British Government to prevent his telling the truth about Soviet Russia).

JAMES WINSTONE (South Wales Miners' Federation).

TOM MYERS, M. P.

BEN C. SPOOR, M. P.

GEORGE LANSBURY (Editor, *Daily Herald*).

DR. R. DUNSTAN (Parliamentary Labor Candidate, Rusholme).

WM. GALLACHER (Clyde Workers' Committee).

DAVID KIRKWOOD (Clyde Workers' Committee).

GEORGE PEET (National Secretary, Shop Stewards).

J. E. MILLS, M. P.

CAPTAIN GRENFELL (Naval Attaché at Leningrad, 1912-1917).

(MRS.) M. BAMBER (Organizer, Warehouse Workers' Union).

ALEC GOSSIP (General Secretary, Furnishing Trades' Association).

A. G. CAMERON (General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners).

FRED SHAW (District Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Engineers).

R. J. DAVIES (Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees).

LETTER BOX

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 27.

DEAR MR. CALL:

I most truly and sincerely regret—and I presume it is the same all over the land—that the war, in a great measure, smashed everything pertaining to the universal peace movement. In fact, most people would not listen to anything reasonable on the subject, and they seem to be under the influence of the idea that the U. S. must have a strong army and "the largest navy" of any power. When we add to this some of the strange demands of the boys who returned from overseas service, such as the prohibition of periodicals in foreign languages, etc., it reminds one of the progress of German kultur in Germany since and as a result of the Franco-Prussian War of 1871.

Nevertheless, we must not surrender to the influences of militarism in spite of its temporary ascendancy over the unthinking majorities. They will soon enough realize the actual meaning of the devastation and ever-increasing burdens of the war as a result of the criminality of those who

eternally scheme to profit at the expense of their lives and fortunes. Because of this we must hold the field, even though it be in face of difficulties and unjust accusations, for surely in so far as the cause we represent is just it will and must triumph. Herein is the encouragement for the promotion of our work throughout the whole civilized world, and more especially throughout the English-speaking lands. To this end let us all work, both individually and collectively.

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. GALVANI.

LA JOLLA, CALIF., May 14.

DEAR MR. CALL:

I read carefully and prize highly each number of the *ADVOCATE* and place the views on the League and treaty it expresses among the sanest within my knowledge. I have been with Senator Knox ever since his first speech, which I heard sitting in the Senate gallery.

Sincerely yours,

BRIG.-GEN. R. H. PRATT.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By *Douglas Goldring*. Thomas Seltzer, New York City. Pp. 98. \$1.25.

This is one of a series of plays for a people's theater, appearing simultaneously in England, Switzerland, Germany, and this country, the series to make available at a low cost much of the radical literature of Europe. Henri Barbusse, who writes a preface for the book, says that "humanity has not yet attained to the heights of its ideals"; and in this fact he finds the source of all evil. What he means, no doubt, is the same as has been expressed by another thinker, who has said recently that the race is much farther ahead, scientifically considered, than it is when judged socially. In Goldring's opinion evidently this social betterment is to come from revolution of standards of marriage and relations between the sexes. The play is a "play of revolt," expressed in terms of satire and girding at the "conventions" of an Anglican clergyman's home. For purposes of experimental reading, to see how this radical propaganda is subtly put across to the reader, this play is excellent.

LILULL. By *Romain Rolland*. Boni & Liveright, New York City. Pp. 123. \$1.75.

The thirty-two woodcuts which "illustrate" this farce by the Franco-German thinker have all that "extreme breadth," boldness of draftsmanship, vivid contrast in black and white, conscious crudity, and open artistic revolt which are to be found in the pictures of radical journals of all continents at the present time.

Rolland, forsaking the tragic for a time, has turned to the comic, though in an Aristophanic vein, and he has produced another philippic against war and contemporary civilization, incidentally disillusioning such persons as retain ideals. Quite the most searching character of the book is Polichinello, who, in the course of one of his many speeches, ridicules the Society of Nations idea as usually held. He says: "Which would you like best—to be disemboweled, broiled, punctured, squashed, boiled, roasted, or (the last fashion) electrocuted? We will only draw the line, for your good, at the barbarous, the common—at submarine and stinking gases; in a word, badly bred death and uncivilized war. But you will lose nothing by that! We police war. Let us polish it, gentlemen, and re-polish it. What should we be without war? It is through war that peace has its price. And it is by means of war that we are building up in saecula per pocula the Society of Nations. For everything hangs together; follow me carefully. Without nations there could be no Society of Nations. And no nation, no war. No war, no nation. Well, then, all is very well and will be much better. Count on us. Give us a free hand. We know so well how to mix black and white, right and might, peace and war, concocting war-like peaces

and peace-bringing wars, we shall embellish nature so skillfully that you won't be able to recognize her at all." So the acrid, mordant talk runs on.

RED TERROR AND GREEN. By *Richard Dawson*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 265.

IRELAND AN ENEMY OF THE ALLIES. By *R. C. Escoufflaire*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 268.

The common aim of these two books, which it has taken some risk for the publishers to issue, is to show Americans the revolutionary character of the Sinn Fein government in Erin and its sympathy with extreme radicals throughout Europe, and indeed in Asia wherever British rule goes. Though rebuffs, recently suffered at the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions by American advocates of the Irish Republic, have somewhat chastened Sinn Fein adherents in Ireland and in the United States, the propaganda in the United States goes on, funds are still being collected, and the issue is to be carried to the polls in November. This is frankly admitted. To read the evidence in these books relative to the methods used in trying to force a separation between Ireland and Great Britain is to "get an arrest of thought," to put it mildly. Admittedly written from the Ulster and Conservative English standpoint, they at the same time provide the reader with the text of documents of great value, the testimony of which is rather shattering to American Liberals' ideas of how a nation should revolt if revolt it must. There is too much "end justifies the means" fighting on both sides in Ireland now to make defenders of universal principles of law and order happy. It has come to be a case of "dog eat dog." To the average American Sir Edward Carson seems as pernicious as De Valera.

PAN-AMERICANISM: ITS BEGINNINGS. By *Joseph Lorne Lockey*. The Macmillan Company, New York City. Pp. 467, with bibliography and index. \$5.00.

This book is the fruit of research work done in Columbia University under the direction and with the counsel of Prof. John Bassett Moore. It is as replete with information as the author could make it by reference to the historical collections in this country, one of which, that of the Hispanic Society of New York City, is specially rich in newspapers.

The author in this volume hints at two others to follow. In this one he covers the period when the nations of Latin-America had a continental solidarity. Common traditions of revolt from Spain, common perils from Nature and common difficulties in experimenting with republicanism naturally tended to create continental solidarity. With this era this volume deals. Later came a time of particularism and distrust, and now we are seeing a return of the ideal of fraternal co-operation. On these distinct later phases of the evolution of the republics of the south the author intends to comment later.

Note should be made of the difficulty this author has of finding any common ground in the utterances of statesmen for defining precisely what "Pan-Americanism" is. It can be described fairly accurately, but not defined. The author has written well and copiously on the origin of the Monroe Doctrine and the reactions to it by the nations which it was formulated to protect and over which it has spread benignly. Just at this time in history all projects for anything like a league or confederation of states take on new interest; and especially worth while was Bolivar of Colombia's plan, framed in 1822, to which he tried to get the other republics to assent. It was a plan finding its crown in a system of conciliation, arbitration, and judicial decree, calling for no force and no surrender of sovereignty. One gets from this book a clear understanding of the policies of Bolivar, Canning, Henry Clay, and John Quincy Adams, policies that, just because they were so sensible, have, on the whole, suffered no change to this day.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PEACE TREATIES. By *Arthur Pearson Scott*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Pp. 284. \$2.00 net.

Professor Scott, of the department of history at the University of Chicago, has compiled this book for the average